

In the present apparatus, which has mailing tubes of about one inch outside diameter and heating coils with a resistance of 30 ohms, a setting of 7.5 volts on a Powerstat transformer maintains a temperature of 37° C. in the feeding vials. If no variable transformer is available one can either make enough tubes to obtain the desired heat, determining the number needed by testing, or one can introduce standard resistances such as heavy duty room-heating coils into the electrical line. But ease and versatility call for a variable transformer.

The body of the apparatus can be made from plywood or similar material. If the insects are to be kept in glass vials or test tubes it is convenient to include an adjustable rack as illustrated. For the feeding of mosquitoes in lantern globes an arrangement similar to that used by Greenberg is more desirable. As a final step a coat of shellac or varnish should be applied to the whole apparatus. This provides an easily cleaned surface, and prevents fraying or wetting of the cardboard heating cylinders.

LITERATURE CITED

- GREENBERG, J. 1949. A method for artificially feeding mosquitoes. *Mosquito News* 9(2) : 48-50.

The Neotropic Acanthocinini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). II. A Further Note on *Canidia* Allies

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Since the genera related to *Canidia* have been reviewed,¹ a new form has been encountered in a miscellaneous assortment received from the California Academy of Sciences. The author expresses his gratitude to Dr. Hugh B. Leech for the privilege of studying these specimens.

¹ Ent. News, LXVI, 1955, pp. 141-149, 176-187.

***Pseudocanidia ochreosticticus* Dillon, new species**

Male. Dark reddish brown, head, humeral region of elytra, and pro- and metafemora piceous; rather sparsely covered with cinereous pubescence; indistinctly mottled with brown or fuscous on body beneath, femora, tibiae, antennal scape, and sides of head. Head on vertex, on front, and narrowly behind eyes tinged with ochraceous. Pronotum broadly each side (especially above lateral tubercles, and even more pronouncedly anteriorly) and narrowly at middle on apical half, vittate with ochraceous. Elytra rather densely sprinkled with fine, vague, ochraceous maculae, maculae nearly wanting from a large area on disk extending from basal third to apical fourth. Antennae sparsely hoary pubescent, segments from third broadly annulate with dark brown apically and from fifth narrowly semi-annulate basally with the same color.

Very similar to *P. cuernavaca* Dillon in structure except as follows: eye with lower lobe more than one-third again as tall as gena. Pronotum with sides gradually tapering anteriorly from lateral tubercles, which are low, and armed with a relatively short, robust spine which is scarcely directed backwards; disk with tubercles feebly elevated, the two anterior ones appearing more as callosities, the median more prominent, elongate, punctation moderately coarse, quite sparse. Elytra with basal gibbosity similarly low and broad, but not provided with a crest or with tubercles; punctation as a whole rather dense, becoming denser behind basal third, punctures scarcely finer apically; carinae obsolete; apices nearly squarely truncate, the angles strongly rounded. Antennae about one-fifth longer than body, beneath with a few long setae; scape beneath distinctly compressed, with a single prominent carina which runs to the middle of the long, rounded, apical process, above and laterally on apical half broadly sulcate; third segment one-ninth longer than first, arcuate; rest gradually, rather strongly diminishing in length.

Length, 10.6 mm.; width, 2.8 mm.

Holotype: Male; Tancitaro, Michoacan, MEXICO, July 22, 1940 (Hoogstraal expedition) [CAS].

Remarks: Besides the very different coloration of the body above and of the antennae, this species is distinct from *cuernavaca* in the structure of the scape. On this organ the apical process is quite elongate, but the chief differences lie in the pronounced carina of its underside and in the two broad, elongated impressions, one of which is dorsal and mesial in location, the other being laterad of the carina. Moreover, the pronotal sculpturing is quite distinct, the discal tubercles being much lower, the median one elongate, and the lateral tubercles are likewise poorly elevated and armed with much shorter, scarcely retrorse spine.

Entomological Departments

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University of Connecticut

Entomological work at the University of Connecticut is organized as an integral part of the Department of Zoology, Entomology and Biochemistry. This integration of activities is consistent with the university policy of training broadly in the fundamental concepts of biological investigation.

The University is located in the community of Storrs approximately thirty miles east of Hartford, the state capital, ninety miles southwest of Boston and one hundred and fifty miles northeast of New York City. Thus the location combines the advantages of a school of nearly 10,000 students with a rural New England environment.

Entomology has been taught at the university for many years, producing many well known entomologists, but is very young as a graduate unit granting its first Ph.D.'s in Entomology in 1954. This growth of the department has coincided with the rapid growth of the University from a small college to its present size within the past decade.